

LABOR CLARION

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Critical Analysis of a War Labor Board Policy

From Headquarters of California State Federation of Labor

An extremely serious tendency on the part of the War Labor Board is developing which threatens to become a main cause for stoppage of work, victimizing both the employer and employee. Already, decisions in a number of cases, due to inconsistent action taken by the War Labor Board and the failure to appreciate all of the circumstances involved, have resulted in the interruption of production in vital industries. Because of the growing apprehension on the part of the California State Federation of Labor that this condition will undoubtedly increase unless something is done immediately to arrest its development, it is mandatory to call the attention of all the unions to what is actually happening.

Typical Case Cited

To explain this tendency, which is typical, we will recite the facts of a recent case involving the building and construction trades on such an important project as the Keswick Dam:

In drawing up an agreement with the contractors, the unions naturally could not anticipate what the wage rate would be at the time operations were started, and so made provision for subsequent wage adjustments. This matter came up some months ago, and the unions negotiating the wage revisions with the company reached an accord to increase the rates so that they would be equal to the wage rates paid for these occupations in the area and in the same industry. As an example, the carpenters in the whole area are receiving \$1.50 an hour, while the workers on the Keswick project are only receiving \$1.37½. The company agreed that this was a wage inequality, and concurred in the unions' request to wipe out the inequality. A "Form 10," signed jointly by the union and the company, was thereupon filed with the Tenth Regional War Labor Board, and subsequently the Wage Stabilization Division of this Board approved the wage increase.

Overruling by Regional Board

Some time later, however, upon the application of the Pacific Construction Contractors, building the Shasta Dam, but not the Keswick Dam, the Tenth Regional War Labor Board overruled its own wage Stabilization Division and rejected the wage increase. Note that the Pacific Construction Contractors were not involved in this wage increase, yet intervened as a third party, and obtained satisfaction. This was highly irregular, to say the least.

The Shasta County and Vicinity Building and Construction Trades Council consulted the California State Federation of Labor about obtaining an appeal on this case. The Federation asked the Tenth Regional Board for the reasons on which the Board had based its decision to reject the wage increase approval. These reasons were not forthcoming. The Federation then appealed the case to the National War Labor Board, together with the Shasta County and Vicinity Building and Construction Trades Council and the Atkinson Kier Contractors, the latter the employers involved.

Reasons Not Ascertainable

In a very short time the Federation and the other parties involved were informed that the request for an appeal was rejected. No reasons were given, and to this day the three parties concerned in applying for the appeal are completely in the dark as to why the National War Labor Board rejected the appeal.

Failing to obtain this most elementary kind of satisfaction, the craftsmen engaged on the Keswick

Dam were very indignant, and after holding meetings decided to notify the N.L.R.B., in line with the requirements of the Connally-Smith law, that a strike vote had been decided upon on the project. These craftsmen rightfully refuse to work for 12½ cents an hour less than the higher rate they can get by going across the street.

As a result of this bungling and incomprehensible

Labor Officials Call for Action on Food Prices

Organized labor has served notice on President Roosevelt that it will be forced to discontinue support of his price and wage stabilization plan unless speedy action is taken to roll back food prices to the level of last September 15.

Labor's stand was made known to the President at a White House conference attended by members of the Combined Labor War Board. The group was headed by President Green of the A.F.L. and President Murray of the C.I.O. Others were: George Meany, A.F.L. secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, New York regional director of the War Manpower Commission; Daniel J. Tobin of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; R. J. Thomas and Julius Emspak of the C.I.O.

O.P.A. Failure Charged

The labor heads contended that the O.P.A. was required under the October 2 Stabilization Act to hold prices at September 15, 1942, levels but had failed.

They expressed their views in a statement to the President, made public after the conference.

"If your administrators have decided not to carry out in full the program which you proposed and which Congress permits, it will, of course, be impossible for organized labor to continue in its support of the wage and price stabilization program as now formulated," the statement said.

No Responsibility on Labor

"If failure to carry out the stabilization of prices in line with wage stabilization brings the consequences which you have stated must inevitably follow, organized labor cannot be held to account for that result which it did not seek and which it has exerted all of its efforts to avoid."

Green said that the labor officials emphasized to the President that the Little Steel formula must be discarded if the rollback does not occur to eliminate wage injustices.

"Through the Little Steel formula, wages have been practically frozen," Green said, "while prices are soaring. Our acceptance of the President's stabilization program has been based on the expectation that both prices and wages would be stabilized."

Prior Notification

Labor officials had previously notified the Administration that if prices of foods were not reduced by July 15 to last September's level they would redouble their battle to junk the Little Steel formula and obtain general wage increases.

That deadline passed with little accomplished by the Office of Price Administration in the way of a price rollback. According to *Labor*, the indications were that the union officials would give the Government a "reprieve" of about thirty days before press-

(Continued on Page Two)

action on the part of the Board the employers, who have and still want to act fairly in the matter, are threatened with work stoppage due to no fault of their own. In the Atkinson Kier Construction Company has p... crowd the money represented by the wage in... they were willing to give, and to which the men are entitled.

This case is typical of many others which are forcing interruption of work, due to no fault of either the union or the employer involved.

Why the Board has failed to explain its decision, why it has ignored the fact that according to its own formula it is within the rights of the union to wipe out wage inequalities for the same industry in a given area, and why this formula fails to apply in this particular case remains a mystery. Such abuses of its own policy and such a complete ignoring of the rights of the workers involved can only discredit the War Labor Board in the eyes of the members of organized labor.

Numerous Other Cases

There have been numerous other cases of a similar nature in which employers have agreed to wage increases asked by the unions to correct wage inequalities and make other adjustments in line with the War Labor Board's policy, yet were denied the right to grant this wage increase by action of the Board.

In some cases the Board's decision has been overruled by the Economic Stabilization Director after the Board itself has recommended a wage increase.

The only conclusion that an unprejudiced person can arrive at is that the decisions of the Board are subject to political pressure—which is not a fair and equitable manner of applying any program. That the War Labor Board has seen fit to remain blind to the spiraling cost of living while insisting upon holding down the lid on wage adjustments is in itself a position that cannot possibly be supported by its victims, who, in this case, are the wage earners.

Contributing to Unrest

If the Board is to act in such an arbitrary manner and refuse to let unions know why their wage requests, approved by the employers, are rejected; if the Board is to permit third parties to participate in hearings in which their interests are not involved; and if the Board is intent on behaving like a tight-rope walker while juggling its decisions because of political weight, then it is contributing to a rapidly accumulating indignation on the part of the wage earners which will translate itself into action that will not help the war effort.

Because of these abuses and this unfair policy, the California State Federation of Labor feels obliged to pull down the curtain on a situation that is growing more and more intolerable, and is going to demand that a more equitable and realistic policy be immediately applied by the Board. Immediate reforms must be made so that cases like that of the Keswick Dam will not be repeated. The War Labor Board should be big enough to acknowledge these serious defects and take steps at once to rectify them. Unless this is done, the Federation will not be responsible for what will follow.

The workers on the Keswick Dam are entitled to work for wages that are prevalent in the area for the industry. That they will do so goes without saying, and it is in line with their full rights. It is now up to the Board to take the next step if a stoppage of work on a very vital project is to be averted.

Treasury Is Not Asking For a Federal Sales Tax

Treasury officials have locked horns with members of Congress who are advocating adoption of a sales tax.

It is not being considered as a part of any proposals the Administration may make to Congress for raising additional millions of war-time revenue, the officials declared.

Reply to Gearhart

The Treasury's assertion that its opposition to sales taxes has not changed was in reply to a statement by Representative Gearhart of the Ninth (Fresno) district of California, that he expected the Treasury to propose a 10 per cent sales levy. Gearhart is a member of the House ways and means committee, which originates tax legislation.

It is said that a substantial percentage of the membership of the committee favors a sales tax, and would have presented it to the House earlier this year except for the opposition of Chairman Doughton of North Carolina.

Tax Limit on Wages

In reference to the general subject of taxation, it was stated in Washington last Tuesday that Chairman Doughton had taken the position, after a conference with Treasury Secretary Morgenthau, that persons with fixed incomes should be protected against undue burdens when Congress prepares the new tax bill next fall. He further stated that he and Morgenthau were not in complete agreement on the amount of revenue to be sought. The Treasury has indicated it will ask for \$12,000,000,000 in new revenue.

Doughton said the revenue obtained through any new taxes would be "within the limitations of taxpayers to pay," and reiterated a previous statement that he did not like setting a definite goal, but preferred to consider taxes on the basis of the ability to pay.

AUTOS IN SAN FRANCISCO

The Department of Motor Vehicles announces that 158,625 automobiles were registered in San Francisco during the first six months of 1943. Other registrations for the city were: 273 solid trucks, 16,255 pneumatic trucks, 882 motorcycles, 192 solid trailers, and 4320 pneumatite trailers.

Farley's View on War-End

Peace by Christmas of this year in the European war is entirely probable, James A. Farley, former Postmaster General, stated in Portland this week. The present progress in Italy plus African held bases enabling the Allies to bomb Germany points to peace before the end of the year, Farley declared.

The war in the Pacific will end within six months after the European campaign is ended, Farley added.

A.F.L. Council Meeting Next Week

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor will open its regular mid-summer meeting in Chicago next Monday. During the session, which probably will extend over ten days, the council will prepare its report to the annual convention, which will meet in October.

Another matter of special interest is the anticipated report to the council by its special committee on the result of the conference with representatives of the United Mine Workers on the application of that group for re-affiliation with the A.F.L.

The failure of government agencies to "hold the line" against living costs, anti-labor legislation adopted by Congress and certain state legislatures, and a report by President Green on the progress of war materials production are among other subjects which the council will consider.

Demand on Food Prices

(Continued from Page One)

ing their struggle for wage boosts with all the power at their command.

During the past week there has been little reported on the general situation as affecting prices. As was told last week, President Roosevelt has stated that a new program to hold down living costs was being drafted for presentation to Congress, the nature of which has not been disclosed. The lawmakers will not convene until September 14, and meanwhile little appears on the price-relief horizon. Strong opposition was shown prior to the recess of Congress on the subject of subsidies, and it may be that question will be fought all over again—with the present price and wage levels prevailing throughout the course of a congressional debate.

Buy U. S. War Bonds and Saving Stamps.

Possible Modification of Rigid "Job Freeze" Rule

First sign that the general amendment to the "job freeze" regulations that has been expected for some time will, when it finally appears, considerably loosen the rigidity of the freeze is evident from a recent announcement by the War Manpower Commission in Region IX that a new region-wide stabilization plan has been established which will permit transfers from essential or critical jobs paying less than W.L.B. determined going rates, if the employers fail to ask the Board for an adjustment within a reasonable length of time. This new plan went into effect on July 1 in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri, with the exception of the Kansas City industrial area.

Existing Regulations

It will be recalled that when Executive Order No. 9328 was issued on April 8 employers were forbidden to employ a new employee, and new employees were forbidden to accept employment, except as permitted by regulation, in order to prevent increased wages unless the change will aid in the effective prosecution of the war. "Job shopping" by employees and the raising of wages by employers to lure workers was thus halted, as the maximum penalty for violation is a fine of \$1000 and one year's imprisonment.

A short time later control was further tightened by new regulations which bar transfers to new jobs if the only reason for such a transfer is the fact that the employee's wage is substantially less than that prevailing in the locality for the same or similar work. The effect of this was to freeze substandard wages throughout the nation, although one Region did provide a loophole soon after by permitting transfers where wages were "substandard" as defined by the War Labor Board.

New Plan in Midwest

The new plan in Region IX amounts to a sharp reversal of the "frozen hard" policy. The plan places the burden on the employer to petition the W.L.B. for permission to raise wages or make other wage adjustments if he wants to hold his employees with the assistance of the Manpower Commission.

Even more important is the fact that transfers are permitted if the worker is employed at a wage below the "level established by the War Labor Board as warranting consideration for adjustment." Finally, a critical or essential worker is allowed to transfer to a higher-paying job if "employed at a wage or salary or under working conditions below standards established by state or federal law or regulation."

It is to be hoped that Region IX's new plan will soon prove so successful that it will be applied on a nation-wide scale in the very near future with the issuance of the Manpower Commission's revised regulations.

"Acute Labor Shortage" in L. A.

Los Angeles has been classified as an area of acute labor shortage for the first time.

It is the fifth California city to be so classified, and the thirteenth in the Pacific Coast area. San Francisco Bay area, all lumped into one by the War Manpower Commission, has been classified as acute for several months.

Other West Coast cities so classified include Eureka, Everett, Las Vegas, Portland, Vancouver (Wash.), San Diego, Seattle-Tacoma, Bremerton, Spokane, Stockton. The entire territory of Hawaii is also in this category.

ASK ARMY AID IN HARVEST

Farm leaders of North Dakota, called for a conference by Governor Moses, are pressing for the immediate release of soldiers to aid in the harvest of the great wheat crop now nearing maturity. The conference was advised that special need of labor must be certified to the War Department before troops would be authorized. Gathering of data was begun at once. The State is asking for 30,000 troops.

A MESSAGE

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Fourth Week of Shipyard Stabilization Conference

The Pacific Coast Shipyard Stabilization Conference, in session at the Clift hotel, entered upon its fourth week last Monday, with twelve subcommittees of the "working committee" engaged in study of proposed classification changes, affecting wages, in the zone master agreement. Upon acceptance of the recommendations from subcommittees the working committee will submit them to the conference of 400 delegates.

Recommendations accepted by the working committee this week affected blacksmiths, and included the addition of the classification of "heavy firers" to the wage rate schedule of the master agreement, at \$1.35 an hour, and also that of helpers for "heavy forgers," at \$1 an hour. It was recommended by the subcommittee in this field that "heat treaters" be dealt with on a "premium pay" basis where conditions warrant. It was agreed that the classification of "grinders" be established for the blacksmiths if it is set up in other crafts.

The subcommittee dealing with proposals affecting the Boilermakers and their connected groups was due to make report this week, after announcing it had reached agreement on many of the subjects placed before it.

A new subcommittee named last week was to study the problems involving many workers performing maintenance work in the shipyards, while another subcommittee has before it the matter of a higher wage rate for "premium" workers, described as those who are more adept at their tasks and requiring little supervision. The matter of premium pay for certain craftsmen engaged in work involving a health hazard also was the subject of another subcommittee consideration.

No announcement has yet been made of a date on which the conference might be expected to conclude its labors.

ADVICE TO MOTORISTS

With the tire shortage situation temporarily at the long-foreseen critical stage, recapping of tires as soon as necessary was urged on motorists this week by the California State Automobile Association in a plea to car owners to pay greater personal attention to the condition of their casings. Recapping of present casings may be the only way many cars can keep rolling for some time to come, according to a report received by the State Association from headquarters of the American Automobile Association. This report stated that the shortage of tires will be critical for the next several months despite the progress of the synthetic rubber manufacturing program.

Radio Code As Affecting Unions

The radio committee of the Council on Freedom from Censorship accepted the assurance of the National Association of Broadcasters' code compliance committee that there is nothing in the trade association's code which discourages local stations from selling time on the air to labor unions.

According to the conferees' agreement, individual stations remain the final judges of what constitutes controversial and non-controversial matter, although unions *per se* are not to be deemed controversial. The meeting had been prompted by the fear that an amendment to the code, which was passed by the N.A.B. convention May 5, might be interpreted by some broadcasters as a bar to selling time to labor unions. The amendment dealt with membership solicitation.

Order to Pay Christmas Bonus

The regional Labor Board has ordered the "1900 Corporation" of St. Joseph, Mich., to pay its 700 employees a Christmas bonus for 1942, on the ground that the bonus which it began paying in 1935 had become a part of the corporation's wage structure. The board stipulated that the bonus would have to be paid even if the company operated at a loss.

"The panel hearing this dispute," said Edwin E. Whitte, board chairman, "concluded that the failure to pay a bonus in 1942 was a reduction in the compensation of the employees which required approval of the War Labor Board."

Local Case on "Labor Pirating"

A tripartite tribunal has found that Richard Rackerby and Louis Perez, co-partners of the Acme Brass Foundry in San Francisco, had violated the Wage Stabilization Act by assertedly "pirating" workers of a competitor, the Tenth Regional War Labor Board announced this week.

A final review of the findings will be made by the national W.L.B. in Washington, D. C. It was the first action of its kind on the Pacific Coast.

Messrs. Rackerby and Perez were accused by the M. Greenberg Brass Foundry of "pirating" their workers by offering them salary increases of as much as \$3 a day.

The tribunal which heard the case was composed of Judge M. C. Sloss, public member and chairman; Arnold Campo, representing labor, and E. B. Field, representing industry.

W.L.B. Confirms Denial of Shipyard Pay Increase

The National War Labor Board last Friday formally denied a general wage increase to the employees of 188 shipyards throughout the country, thus confirming an unofficial report of several days previous that the increase would not be granted, in pursuance of its stabilization program.

The Board, however, called for a review of the wage-rate structure and job classifications in the industry under auspices of either the shipbuilding stabilization committee of the War Production Board or the War Labor Board's shipbuilding commission.

Musicians Will Finance Concerts in Smaller Cities

Leading symphony orchestras will give free concerts in the smaller American cities, to be financed by the American Federation of Musicians, James C. Petrillo, the Federation's president, announced last week.

Orchestras to be heard under the union plan include the New York Philharmonic, the Boston Symphony and the Philadelphia Orchestra.

President Petrillo said that all expenses of the concerts would be paid by the American Federation of Musicians and that it had already authorized the expenditure of \$500,000. He estimated that a total of 570 free concerts would be provided. Petrillo said the plan had the approval of President Roosevelt, who suggested it last December.

The concerts will enable many persons to see and hear the major orchestras for the first time, Petrillo said, and in addition will do "a great deal for home morale during these distressed times."

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Strong Gains on Santa Fe By the Shopcraft Unions

The organizing campaign of the American Federation of Labor shopcraft unions on the Santa Fe Railway has gone into high gear, and leaders of the drive report glowing accounts of gains from all points on the big Santa Fe system.

"We got away to a good start," declared A. P. Kohlenburg, chairman of the organizing crew, with headquarters at Kansas City. "Authorization cards have been pouring in at a far greater rate than in our last campaign. But I want to stress on our people that they should not let success slow them down. We have got to keep moving until final victory is assured."

The campaign is being centered among five crafts now represented by an "independent union." Organizations leading this drive are the Carmen, Machinists, Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers and Blacksmiths. The Electrical Workers, and Firemen and Oilers, which already have representation in their crafts, are helping to bring the rest of the workers under the A.F.L. banner.

In addition to the organizers directly assigned to the campaign, hundreds of shopmen on the road have volunteered to get their fellow workers to sign authorization cards. Many of the volunteers have written in to headquarters of the A.F.L. organizing campaign, 7 West Linwood Boulevard, Kansas City, and asked for batches of 50 to 100 cards.

Celebrates Diamond Anniversary

The Sterling Furniture Company is celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary this month, having been founded in 1868 on Pine street.

The company has a history in commerce that ranges from furnishings carried around the Horn by schooner and commodities brought over the first transcontinental railway after the ceremony of driving the "golden spike," which marked completion of the line.

Its history covers several locations, including the Pine street address, one on Bush street, a warehouse at Fifth and Townsend (following the 1906 fire, when customers were driven to the temporary store in a special horse-drawn bus), and then 1049 Market street, where it is located today.

As a special feature for the anniversary month a bedroom suite built by the company in the early '70s has been placed on display. Contrasted with its heroic solid walnut dimensions is a streamlined suite of today.

Twenty-six stars are on the firm's service flag, and Harry A. Saxe Jr., president, is a naval officer, now at a frontier base in North Africa.

SUB HITS MONTE CARLO

A British submarine blew up part of the famous Monte Carlo gambling casino when two of its three torpedoes missed an Axis ship, slithered up the beach and exploded under the casino.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1943

What Has Happened?

Whatever became of all the talk and "resolving" about the six-hour day? Observing the blue-prints being presented for the post-war period, none of the architects seem to have found room in their plans to place the shorter work-day, even as a closet or an attic.

There is plenty of space, apparently, for anything else one can think of, in the coming utopian mansion. The suggestions range from the famous "quart of milk a day" to bouncing out all the members of royal families.

Time was when no labor gathering—from the big national conventions down to the newest local—was complete without a dissertation of some kind on the six-hour day. But now, with everybody working, and overtime running rampant—well, it just isn't fashionable to mention an old acquaintance.

And, then, there used to be those "demands" for a vote on the nation going to war, orations on discrimination by industry against aged workers, and perils of new inventions and high taxation. All seem lost in the shuffle.

But maybe when we return from our self-appointed mission of saving the world—physically, economically and spiritually—someone may think of the shorter work-day and bring it out for inspection, at least. And an old friend might prove the best of friends.

Post-War "Inflation Peril"

Let us hope that the following news report means nothing more than appears on the surface, and that it will not later prove to be the opening gun that started a campaign for post-war control—and with no limitation date—on the income, living conditions and "general welfare" of the people of the United States by government bureaucrats. At times, one cannot help but wonder if "many crimes are committed" in the name of preventing inflation, and also look forward eagerly to the day when "controls" are to be finally removed. Maybe the people of our country could manage to struggle along, and at least make a living, if given a chance—they did so for well over a century and a half, and didn't do a bad job at that. Anyhow the news story below brought the subject of "control" to mind:

Increasing inflationary pressure on the nation's price structure will continue well after the end of the war, the Department of Commerce declared in a statement issued in Washington.

The declaration came with an estimate that liquid assets—savings and bank deposits—of individuals and business in the United States jumped approximately \$50,000,000,000 in 1941 and 1942. The estimate was based on data gathered by the Treasury Department, the Federal Reserve Board and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

A statement of the Commerce Department said the assets "promise to rise at an accelerated rate

which may bring the total to \$100,000,000,000 by the end of the year," and "should the war continue two years or longer, this huge reservoir of accumulated funds is certain to grow by further tens of billions."

The Department statement pointed, also, to the danger of skyrocketing prices in event of failure of control. "While wartime savings in the form of government bonds and idle currency and deposits reduce the severity of price control problems during the war from what they would be if such savings were not made," the Department said, "they create a reservoir of purchasing power which, when added to current income, would be capable at any time of skyrocketing prices to unbelievable heights if controls should fail."

The Primary Objective

In its call just issued for the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, the executive council declares as follows:

"The winning of the war is the primary objective of all classes of people, including the membership of the American Federation of Labor. The destruction of totalitarianism and the triumph of democracy, the establishment and maintenance of free, democratic unions and the administration of said free, democratic unions by the membership, free from government domination and government control, are issues involved in the outcome of this conflict in which labor is vitally interested.

"The winning of the war and of the peace which will follow are questions which will be considered and acted upon by the delegates in attendance at the sixty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. The deliberations of those in attendance at the convention and action taken by the officers and delegates will be influenced by singleness of thought and purpose. They will seek to co-operate fully with the Government in the promotion of the war effort, to protect and preserve the economic philosophy as well as the principles and policies of the American Federation of Labor and to protect and preserve our common heritage of freedom, liberty, justice and democracy."

Balloting on a Strike

A strike vote was taken at the plant of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company in Springfield, Ill., on Wednesday of this week, it being the first balloting held in the country under the provision of the Connally-Smith law.

According to press reports, the official ballots, prepared at government expense, stated the major issue—the objection of District 50 of the United Mine Workers to recognition (as ordered by the National Labor Relations Board) of a C.I.O. organization as collective bargaining agent in the Springfield plant—and asked the workers to vote "Yes" or "No" on the following question: "Do you wish to permit an interruption of war production in wartime as a result of this dispute?"

Though its none of our funeral, but viewed casually and at this distance from the scene, the above-noted wording of the question on the ballot would seem to border on the "have-you-stopped-beating-your-wife" field, rather than submission of the direct issue to the voters. However, the result was announced as favoring a strike (and for the mine workers), though there was no immediate indication the "right" thus achieved would be exercised.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has interned 4800 enemy aliens since Pearl Harbor and has released or paroled 4547 others after hearings. The F.B.I. went on a full wartime footing one hour after the first bombs fell on Pearl Harbor and began working twenty-four hours a day. Before the war started, it investigated each alien who it considered might become dangerous in case of war. By nightfall of December 8, the F.B.I. had taken 1771 enemy aliens out of circulation, in contrast with only 100 arrests in the same period at the beginning of World War I.

Government Eyes Cartel Impeding U. S. Industry

According to a news article appearing this week, by Thomas L. Stokes, well-known Washington correspondent, investigation by government agencies has led to a conclusion the British diamond monopoly, or cartel, has impeded the building up of an industrial-diamond stockpile in this country of the size planned by our officials as essential in the war program. The relation by Stokes continues as follows:

This is attributed in one report to the fear of the cartel a large stockpile in the United States would interfere with its control of supply and price in case of an early end of the war, which might leave large stocks in this country. Reserves have been set up in Canada, instead of in the United States.

Limitation of Shipments

Various reasons have been given by London headquarters of the Diamond Corporation, Ltd., the overall control group of the cartel, for limiting shipments to this country.

These reasons are bluntly termed excuses in one quarter, which holds the British syndicate has put obstacles in the way of our procurement program. One estimate is that the stockpile can only be built up to 50 per cent of its requirements under the present circumstances.

While this does not presage a shortage, with the Canadian reserves, it is further evidence to government officials of the danger to the United States in overseas cartels, which control needed raw materials, particularly in the postwar era.

At Mercy of Syndicate

United States industry is at the mercy of the British syndicate for industrial diamonds, now needed in increasing quantities, as its South African mines produce virtually all of the world's diamonds, and production and sales are closely controlled. There is a relatively small production in South America.

Reports from the trade to one agency are that despite an agreement that prices were to be held to pre-war levels, they have been increased from 30 to 60 per cent for all types of industrial diamonds except crushing bort, which has declined 50 per cent below pre-war levels.

U. S. Company Rebuffed

Investigation by the Justice Department, which among others has inquired into the diamond situation, was started on a complaint by an Arkansas diamond-mine company, the North American Diamond Corporation, which was twice refused a war production board priority for materials to develop that priority.

The Grab on the State Sales Tax

It was announced this week that almost one billion dollars in sales taxes has been collected in California since the levy was imposed, ten years ago this month. In the fiscal year just closed the sales tax collections totaled \$135,970,672.

In the same announcement it was revealed that many businesses have been war casualties. In January, 1942, retailers' permits totaled 204,000, while in April of this year a low of 170,000 was registered. Automobile dealers were the first to suffer in this category, followed by small grocery stores and restaurants, which closed in large numbers, although their dollar volume of sales has soared, due principally to advanced prices, according to the announcement.

FISHERMEN IN A.F.L. UNION

The Gulf Coast Fishermen's Union, composed of more than 450 commercial fishermen from Sarasota to Tarpon Springs on the Florida west coast, has affiliated with the International Seafarers' Union. Organization of the union followed a recent tieup of commercial boats in protest against dropping of the wholesale price of fish from 8 cents to 6 cents per pound.

Congressman's Clear-Cut Expression on Connally-Smith Bill

Reproduced below is the text of a letter by Representative Louis L. Ludlow of Indiana in reply to a constituent who had made inquiry regarding his vote on the Connally-Smith bill, which throughout the several roll-calls on the measure and on sustaining the President's veto was consistently in support of labor.

Representative Ludlow, a Democrat, is now serving his eighth successive term in Congress, and prior thereto was a newspaper correspondent in the national capital, and is a former president of the National Press Club. He was the first newspaper correspondent to go directly from the Press Gallery to a seat in Congress, and is the author of several books, including "In the Heart of Hoosierland," a study of Indiana pioneers; "Senator Solomon Spiffledink," a satire on political bunkum; "America Go Bust," an expose of governmental bureaucracy, and "Hell or Heaven," a treatise proposing a method of war prevention. The reply made to his constituent follows:

"July 10, 1943.

Reply to Constituent

"Mr. DWIGHT SHERBOURNE,
"The A. Burdsal Co.,
"Indianapolis, Ind.

"Dear Mr. SHERBOURNE:

"I am glad you wrote to me in regard to my vote against the so-called Smith-Connally bill and my vote to sustain the President's veto of that measure.

"You certainly are entitled to know what was in my mind when I cast those votes.

"Without going into lengthy details, I will state some of my reasons.

Unity Behind Leadership

"In the first place, in all of these important matters connected with the prosecution of the war, I have felt it a duty to give much weight to the wishes of those on whom rests the responsibility of running the war. We are in a desperate conflict, that may last for years, and that certainly will test all of our resources. In such a situation, we must have leadership and unity behind that leadership. All of those responsible for running the war, the Commander-in-Chief, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Navy, the Under Secretary of War, the Under Secretary of Navy, the Chief of the War Production Board, that has to produce the materials of war, all asked that this bill be not passed, fearing it would create in-harmony and slow up the war effort. We may not like our leaders, but as long as they are our leaders in the midst of a desperate war, I feel that we should go along with them unless there are the most imperative reasons to the contrary.

"Then, too, I do not believe in hurting innocent people. My philosophy is to help, and not to hurt,

those who are innocent and worthy. It so happens that I was in a position to have an inside view of this entire situation. I am a member of the small subcommittee of twelve on deficiency appropriations, which drafts the large appropriation measures necessary to carry on the war. Recently we had before us Donald Nelson, the Chairman of the War Production Board, and he gave us, mostly off the record, the war production picture. It was an amazing picture, far exceeding all expectation. The production has been truly marvelous. No boy on any of the fighting fronts has suffered for the implements he needs. On the contrary, implements in great abundance are piled up in warehouses and at terminal points, awaiting transportation facilities.

"Mr. Nelson was unstinting in his praise of the part labor has performed in producing the implements of war needed to win the victory. In the light of his glowing testimony it seemed to me there was something cruelly unjust in slapping all organized labor—for that is what the Smith-Connally bill did—when organized labor as a whole has done such a wonderful job. It did not seem to me to be right that all well-meaning, faithful, honest, patriotic labor should be punished for the sins of one man, John L. Lewis.

"Blot and Dampener" on Labor

"I share the general indignation over the conduct of Lewis. I would vote to put him in jail, if my vote were needed to do that, but I think how much better it would have been and how much more conducive to the harmony and co-operation that is vitally necessary to win the war, if labor as a whole could have been praised for the part Chairman Nelson says it has done in behalf of the nation, instead of having this blot and dampener put on it by legislative action. The bill that was passed was a punitive anti-labor measure, too sweeping in scope, and it was passed because the pendulum of public sentiment, put in motion by John L. Lewis' misconduct, swung too far. I fear that in the long run the leaders who are responsible for running the war were right in their apprehension that the new law will have a depressing, disuniting, demoralizing effect on the war effort. Production is now falling off; for what reasons I do not know, but I doubt whether the men have the heart in it that they had when they were making such a magnificent record of production.

That Southern Sponsorship

"There were other impelling reasons why I opposed the bill. I did not like its southern sponsorship. Members of Congress from the low-wage section of the South are making every effort to break down the industrial system of the North and to repeal the wage-and-hour law. They want to return to cheap wages and thus give the South industrial supremacy.

I have too much regard for the fine industries of Indianapolis and Indiana and the North, and for the welfare of both our northern employers and our northern wage earners to want to play into their hands.

Toward Centralization

"I might cite just one other objection to the measure which alone, in my opinion, would have justified a vote against it. That is the extent to which it goes toward the centralization of government. I am one of those who think that the Government is already mixing too much in business. I voted against the National Industrial Recovery Administration Act and many other measures which I thought tended to augment bureaucratic authority over business and industry. I think we ought to be recapturing the powers Congress has surrendered instead of augmenting those powers. When this war is over I want this country to be the same country of free enterprise it always has been and which, please God, may it always be.

"Yet no totalitarian ruler of Europe or Asia has more power over industry than this bill confers on the President of the United States. He can take over plants at will and hold them; his executive instrumentality, the War Labor Board, will write labor contracts all over the United States, and, worse still, the legislation denies an appeal to the courts. I do not want Franklin D. Roosevelt or any other President of the United States to have any such power. I will not, as long as I am a member of the House, vote totalitarianism into the laws of the United States. It is altogether too dangerous.

Bill Loosely Drawn

"The looseness with which the bill was put together in its checkered career of amendments and floor controversies, and what not, is shown by the fact that while it purports to prevent strikes it sets up a way whereby strikes may be conducted and thus legalizes strikes.

"I would like for you to believe that as the representative of our people and one of the representatives of the nation as a whole I take my job seriously. I study all angles of these important matters and try to think them out with what God has given me to think with, and I vote the verdict of my judgment and conscience. No doubt I make plenty of mistakes, but they are honest mistakes, and while you may not agree with me in specific instances, I believe you would want your Representative to go into these matters independently with an open mind and try to reach a fair and just conclusion.

"Thanking you very much for your letter of inquiry,

"Sincerely yours,

"LOUIS LUDLOW."

Famed Union Actor Passes

Arthur Byron, well known member of the theatrical profession, and said to have performed before the footlights longer than any other artist of the profession in America, died in Los Angeles recently at the age of 71.

To members of union labor he was known as one of the founders of Actors' Equity, organized to fight for decent conditions for men and women of the stage. Though his own talent had carried him to high rank in the profession, it is declared that he never lost sympathy for those who had been less favored, and a quarter century ago when chorus girls in New York struck for higher wages and improvement in their working conditions Byron, along with other noted stars, joined the picket line, and helped attain the victory achieved.

He had played with John Drew, Maude Adams, Maxine Elliott and others of like note on the legitimate stage in a bygone era, and later attained popularity in the films. He had made various appearances in San Francisco, and his delightful stage presence and acting is well recalled.

BASEBALL RECORD

The longest errorless run by a pitcher in big league history came to an end this week when Elmer Riddle of the Cincinnati Reds was guilty of his first bobble since he broke into the big time in 1939. It was Riddle's 102nd major league game and his string of 101 without an error far surpasses the previous record of 88 made by Ted Lyons of the Chicago White Sox. Riddle threw wide in trying for a force at second base.

Food Subsidy Cost

The subsidized "roll back" of retail meat and butter prices has cost the federal government \$34,013,829 to date, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation reported Tuesday. Butter subsidies began June 1 and meat subsidies started June 7.

Chairman Jesse Jones said R.F.C. paid \$25,000,329 in subsidies on 2,017,399,104 pounds of meat, and \$9,013,829 on 180,276,600 pounds of butter up to August 1. The figures are not final for the period, however.

Have you made a blood donation to the Blood Bank?

Equal Pay for Women

The equal-pay-for-women bill has been signed by Governor Green of Illinois and will become effective July 1, 1944. Under the law, which was supported by organized labor, employers of six or more persons, engaged in the manufacture of any article, may not discriminate against women in payment of wages on a basis of sex alone.

Complaints against employers must be brought through the courts. The maximum penalty is a \$100 fine. Pay variations authorized in contracts between employers and recognized bargaining agents are not covered by the law. It also makes exceptions for various other differentials, such as seniority, skill, ability and "any other reasonable classifications excepting difference in sex."

Leaders of organized labor said the bill is not as strong as they desired and that they will fight for a better measure in the next legislative session.

California had 3094 fewer bars in May of this year than in the same month of 1942.

"Absence" As Affecting Wage for a Seventh Day

One of the most ambiguous provisions of Executive Order No. 9240—the question of when part-day absences break the sequence of consecutive days of work under the seventh-day double-time provision—has recently been somewhat clarified by Robert T. Amis, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Labor. A bulletin issued by the California State Federation of Labor on the recent ruling states, and also quotes from the ruling, as follows:

No list of "justifiable" reasons for such absences is forthcoming, because "to enumerate arbitrarily certain causes of absence as justifiable would not be in accordance with the basic test as to whether or not the absence is in fact justifiable, since a proper determination on this question would depend entirely on the circumstances surrounding the absence at the time that it occurs." Lateness, for instance, might be entirely the worker's fault, or, on the other hand, an unavoidable transportation delay might absolve the worker of all responsibility for being late.

Emphasis has been therefore laid on the facts in each particular case of part-day absence, as established after the absence has occurred. One suggestion has been given: "... there is no objection as far as this office is concerned to a company and its employees establishing rules or tests for guidance on this question and setting up regulations for the operation of a particular plan which will assist in making a proper determination on whether or not the absence is justifiable."

No change has been made in regard to computing the sixth day worked when part-day absences have occurred. The question itself of whether workers receive straight time or overtime for the sixth consecutive day of work depends on the provisions for such in the collective bargaining agreement in effect at the particular place of employment, or the established custom. Time and a half for the sixth consecutive day is not mandatory, as is double time for the seventh such day. The custom, practice or agreement in the plant is therefore followed when it becomes necessary to consider the inclusion of days on which an employee has been absent for part of a day in computing the sixth day worked in a work week.

NEW FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Between 10,000 and 15,000 new employees will have to be added to the Bureau of Internal Revenue as a result of the new pay-as-you-go income tax law which went into effect July 1.



Watchmakers' Union

GUARANTEE and BOND

LOOK FOR THIS EMBLEM

Ask for Our Written Guarantee

LEND-LEASE FIGURES FOR JUNE

Lend-Lease aid to war allies of the U. S. during the month of June totaled \$1,030,000,000, it is announced. Munitions transfers totalled \$570,000,000, industrial items \$237,000,000, foodstuffs \$147,000,000, and services \$76,000,000. This is the first time since the enactment of the Lend-Lease Act that aid rendered has exceeded a billion dollars in a single month.

ORDER MEALS PRICE "ROLLBACK"

All public eating places in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia are under O.P.A. orders to roll back their prices to April levels. Just how much benefit this will confer on patrons remains to be seen. Spokesmen for consumer organizations charge that the freeze only "stabilizes already inflated levels," contending that the bulk of price rises took place between October and April. And the latter appears to be the situation in other areas, including San Francisco, with no relief in sight.

Authority on No-Strike Pledge

President Elmer E. Milliman of the Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees was authorized by the union's recent convention to withdraw its no-strike pledge any time he sees fit; also to order "whatever further action" is deemed necessary to enforce demands for a wage increase.

Several months ago the union demanded an increase of 20 cents an hour. An 8-cent-an-hour award from a special railway labor panel was recently denied by Fred M. Vinson, director of economic stabilization.

The convention re-elected President Milliman and Secretary-Treasurer A. Shoemaker for three-year terms.

Add 3000 Women to Local Manufacturing Payrolls

According to the report of State Labor Commissioner John F. Dalton, during June there was an increase of 3000 in the number of women wage earners in San Francisco Industrial Area manufacturing plants, bringing the total to 51,300. The rise is accounted for chiefly by increases in the shipbuilding, iron and steel products and machinery industries. A year ago, the report states, 17,500 female production workers were employed in this area. Women comprised 18.5 per cent of the total factory labor force of the area in June.

Throughout the State, manufacturing industries added 8200 women wage earners to their payrolls in June, bringing the total number of women factory workers to a new "high" of 225,000.

Although the number of men employees also increased in June, women were added at a faster rate, so that the ratio of women in the total manufacturing force rose to 25.6 per cent, from 25.1 per cent in May. A year ago in June the ratio was 12.3 per cent.

Official Call Issued for A.F.L. Annual Convention

The official call for the sixty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labor has been issued by the executive council. The convention will be held in Boston, the sessions opening on October 4 and continuing from day to day until the business has been completed, which usually requires about two weeks.

National and international unions are represented in the convention on the basis of their membership, one delegate being allotted for less than 4000 members, two for 4000 or more, three for 8000, four for 16,000, and so on in that doubling ratio. State federations, city central bodies, local unions not having an international union, and federal unions each have one delegate.

Rules Affecting Delegates

Only bona fide wage workers who are not members of, or eligible to membership in, other trade unions are eligible as delegates from federal labor unions. Organizations to be entitled to representation must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the convention. Delegates must be elected at least two weeks previous to the convention and their names be forwarded to the secretary-treasurer of the A.F.L. immediately after election, but they are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax and assessments of their organization have been paid to August 31. The credentials committee of the convention will meet at the A.F.L. headquarters, in Washington, ten days prior to the convention.

Resolutions and Proposals

Provisions of the A.F.L. constitution require that all resolutions, petitions, memorials and appeals be received by the secretary-treasurer at the Washington headquarters thirty days immediately preceding the convention, except in the case of international unions holding regular conventions during the thirty-day period, when proposals coming from such bodies may be received five days prior to the A.F.L. convention. Resolutions or proposals received after expiration of the time limit require unanimous consent of the convention for consideration. Resolutions from city central bodies must first receive the approval of such bodies at a regular meeting.

Referred to Executive Council

All proposals emanating from directly affiliated local trade and labor unions are referred to the A.F.L. executive council for consideration and disposition, which in turn advises the convention of the disposition made of such proposals.

Under the law no grievance may be considered by the convention which has been decided by a previous convention, except upon recommendation of the A.F.L. executive council, nor is any grievance considered where the parties thereto have not themselves held conferences and attempted an adjustment.

Headquarters and Hotels

The headquarters of the A.F.L. executive council in Boston will be at the Statler hotel, where the sessions of the convention also will be held. Other Boston hotels listed with the convention call, together with their rates, are the Bradford, Copley Plaza, Copley Square, Lenox, Parker, Touraine, and Vendome. Reservations may be made by addressing Harry B. Grages, Secretary, Central Labor Union, Room 618, 120 Boylston street, Boston.

Delegates are advised to make travel arrangements in advance, whether traveling by Pullman or coach, also to buy round-trip tickets. It is stated by the executive council that special convention fares are not authorized by the railroads, though special rates for round-trip tickets operate in certain territories, particulars of which may be had from local ticket agents.

"Life is not so short but that there is always time for courtesy."—Emerson.

—SAFEWAY—

YOUR FRIENDLY

GROCER

Offers

LOW EVERY DAY SHELF PRICES

Asks Workers to Forego The Labor Day Holiday

American labor was asked this week to forego the Labor Day holiday in order to keep an uninterrupted flow of munitions rolling off production lines.

The request came from Charles E. Wilson, executive vice-chairman of the War Production Board, and was joined in by the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission and labor's two vice-chairmen of the Board, Joseph Keenan of the A.F.L. and Clinton Golden of the C.I.O.

Mr. Wilson said: "To get out the munitions our men need in the battle areas, it is imperative that all producers of war materials operate full schedules of work on Labor Day. . . . I am therefore asking management and workers to devote labor's traditional holiday to the job of hastening the downfall of the Nazis and Nipponese enemies of free labor and free management."

Labor Day this year comes on September 6. War work was continued without interruption on Labor Day last year, with ceremonies taking place in various war plants during the noon-hour intervals.

The San Francisco Labor Council several weeks ago decided against holding any formal celebration of Labor Day this year.

Watch for This Union Card!

Are you looking for that "Union Service" card of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers when you buy gasoline—and when you obtain service of any kind at a garage? Employment in these stations is under the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood, hence if the Union Service card is not displayed it is not a union place of business, and you are playing into the hands of the enemies of organized labor when you patronize non-union establishments or buy non-union goods of any kind.

Your present wages and working conditions—which are far better than you could have obtained as an individual acting alone—are to a large extent made possible by the loyalty of union members to union merchandise and by the systematic boycott of non-union firms and products.

S. F. to Be Instructed on Protection from War Gas

Designation of August 8 to 14 as "War Gas Protection Week" in San Francisco is officially announced through a proclamation issued by Mayor Rossi. Purpose of the proclamation is to center attention on plans of the Civilian War Council to have every resident well informed on how to keep away from war gases, and what to do if touched by gas.

The plans of the War Council call for the Air Raid Warden Service to distribute 240,000 instruction cards. Every home will have one. They contain full information relating to war gases.

Equally important in the program is to be the enlistment of from one to four locations in every block of the city to be designated as "war gas self-aid stations." These will be located in homes and apartments, offered by patriotic citizens.

Full information concerning both parts of the program will be given citizens by their air raid warden.

PROTECT YOUR EYES

Good Vision Will Help Win the Decision
Faulty eyes Blur, Fog, see Double, cause errors and
Accidents, Waste Time and Materials

DR. R. LEE OTIS
OPTOMETRIST

2374-A MISSION STREET PHONE Valencia 6843
IN THE MISSION SINCE 1923

DISPLAY OF BEAR FLAG

Under a law passed at the last session of the Legislature, and now effective, the California Bear Flag must be displayed, subordinate only to the national emblem, at all public places such as court rooms, meeting places of boards or commissions, and places of public assemblage such as ball parks and race tracks.

LABOR PROVIDES BLOOD DONORS

Shouldering its share of the task assumed by the Milwaukee Red Cross Chapter to provide America's fighting men with 2000 pints of blood weekly for conversion to plasma, the A.F.L. Federated Trades Council of that city is reported well on the way to fulfilling its self-imposed quota of 50,000 donations during 1943.

GET A RECEIPT FOR REPAIR WORK

Obtain a receipt when you leave merchandise with a dealer for repairs. According to the Better Business Bureau, many individuals fail to ask for such a receipt, and as a result have no proof that the merchandise was ever turned over to the repair concern. Such a receipt should identify the merchandise, list the name and address of the repair firm, and indicate what repairs are to be made, the Bureau advises.

Ranking Position for Henry Todd

The many friends of Attorney Clarence E. Todd, well known in California labor circles, and for years prominent in important legal cases for the State Federation of Labor, will be interested and pleased to know that Henry C. Todd, his son, and who prior to entering the service was associated with him in practice, has just completed a special course at Ann Arbor, Mich. By this course he became qualified as a judge-advocate with the 80th Army Division at Camp Forrest, Tenn. Todd's rating in the Army is that of lieutenant.

Record of Union Labor In Purchasing War Bonds

Of the \$425,000,000 allotted for War Bonds every month from wages and salaries, Treasury Department figures show that more than \$300,000,000 come from the pay envelopes of union workers.

The following are three typical examples cited by the O.W.I. of the way American Federation of Labor unions have supported Bond buying:

In Los Angeles 4200 milk wagon drivers worked for companies too small to install the payroll savings plan. So, drivers banded together and through their union subscribed more than 15 per cent of their wages to bonds. Treasury officials state that in the history of bond buying, not a single union has refused to espouse the payroll savings.

In Chicago, the Building Trades Council put up elaborate War Bond decorations in the Union Station, and the Teamsters' Joint Council installed a Victory Plaza on the City Hall grounds.

In New York, A.F.L. unions agreed to underwrite a bomber to be called "The Spirit of the A.F.L.," but members subscribed enough money for two bombers. The second is to be named "The Spirit of New York Labor."



Lachman Bros.
GIVE TIME MISSION #15

**Buy War Bonds
with your CASH
Furnish your
Home on TIME
AT LACHMAN BROS.
A YEAR to pay, the Lachman way**

More Free Cigarettes For Overseas Fighters

In addition to the union label cigarette campaign, sponsored by the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, to send free "smokes" to American fighters, overseas, Secretary-Treasurer I. M. Ornburn has indorsed another plan of the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation to send union label "Raleighs" free to members of our forces in the battle areas. This campaign opened August 1 and will last throughout the month. It will in no way replace the regular drive being made by the Department for free union label cigarettes, so liberally donated by members of American labor unions, and which will continue for the duration of the war.

Good American "smokes" are declared to be the most welcome gift in combat areas, and this unionized tobacco manufacturer has given the relatives and friends of our fighting men an opportunity to send two packages of union label cigarettes free every time they purchase a carton of plain or tipped Raleighs for themselves.

Brown & Williamson takes care of shipping the two packages, with no extra trouble or extra charge to the purchaser of one carton of Raleigh cigarettes. For each carton he buys at his dealer's, the purchaser will receive an overseas gift card which will be forwarded to the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation. The card will be acknowledged by this tobacco manufacturer and it will be inclosed with two packages of union label Raleighs and sent to some combat zone. In this way the recipient of the gift may send to the donor his thanks on an attached return card.

By adding the number and name of their locals, individual members of American labor unions might spearhead this nation-wide drive to send union label cigarettes to our fighters overseas.

The cigarettes cannot be sent to specified individuals, and the shipments will be made only to members of our armed forces outside of the United States.

CORRECT WAYS FOR LIFTING

As part of its campaign to cut down job injuries, the U. S. Department of Labor has just issued two posters illustrating the correct way to lift objects. They serve to highlight the Special Bulletin No. 11, "A Guide to the Prevention of Weight-Lifting Injuries." Copies of these posters may be secured from the Division of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., as long as the supply for free distribution lasts.

WEINSTEIN CO.

Headquarters for Defense

WORK CLOTHES

at the Lowest Prices!

→ UNION-MADE ←

**Can't Bust 'Em,
Headlight, Lee,
Sweet-Orr, Big Ben,
White, Duck, Boss
of the Road Union
Made Work Clothes**

1041 Market and 45 Kearny St.

Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

L. T. Barber, retired member of Denver Typographical Union and formerly of the *Post* proofroom, was renewing acquaintances at headquarters and visiting friends in the city last Monday, this being his first trip to the Coast since the Exposition. He was on his way to Los Angeles, where he will visit for a few weeks with two sisters who reside in the southern city.

B. G. ("Burt") Chapman of the Hancock Bros. chapel, who suffered a broken leg early in the year while on maneuvers with the Army, writes from Modesto, where he is receiving treatment at Hammond General Hospital. Burt says he had been using a leg brace, but the bone refused to knit, and now an operation will be necessary which will include a bone graft and the leg will be put back in a cast. It may still be some months before he is released.

I. C. Mathers, Daily Menu Printing Company, started up the Coast this week for a fishing trip around Jenner, on the Russian river.

A. J. Hearn, superintendent at the Wobber Printing Company, is another of our members away this week on vacation.

V. E. ("Vic") Lansberry of the Rotary Colorprint left over last week-end for Twin Falls, Idaho, where he will spend a vacation with relatives.

George Coldwell is back on the job again this week at Marshall-Adams after a week's vacation spent mostly near home. George received word from his son, stationed at Indianapolis, saying he was due for a furlough and would perhaps be in San Francisco the last of this week.

A. E. Coburn of the Wobber chapel left last week for the south on learning of the serious illness of his mother, who resides at Ventura.

J. V. Phillips of the Parker Printing Company is spending a vacation this week at Martinez, where, he said, he would try his hand at saving the pear crop in that district.

Harold Olson of the *Shopping News* chapel, who had enlisted in the Air Corps Engineers, last week received notice to report for duty. He was busy the first of this week straightening up his affairs, and left on Wednesday for the training camp at Monterey.

The *Chronicle's* oldest composing room employee, Harry Winters, who has been a member of that chapel since his arrival in San Francisco from Helena, Mont., in 1900, completed his shift on Thursday of last week and declared it to be his last. He is retiring after working at the printing trade for 61 years, and will take up residence on a forty-acre ranch in Mendocino county, which he acquired in 1913 and has since been improving for just this purpose.

Jack Bonsor of the Marshall-Adams chapel, who has been employed on defense work at the Matson docks, is at St. Francis hospital suffering with concussion, a broken nose and a badly cut leg. While returning home from work last Friday evening, the motorcycle on which he was riding became involved in a collision with an automobile. Reports on the extent of his injuries are that they will likely take months of treatment.

A. J. Giarritta of the Pisani Printing Company received notice Monday that he had been granted a week's extension and that he is to report to the Navy next Monday. He and Mrs. Giarritta are vacationing this week prior to his leaving for the training camp.

M. C. Kavanagh of the Cloister Press, reported in last week's *LABOR CLARION* as having broken his arm while on vacation, is back at his home in Oakland. It was erroneously stated he had broken his arm in a fall in Lake county. The accident occurred at Downieville, and Kavanagh was taken to a Grass Valley

hospital for treatment of what was found to be a bad break, necessitating an operation, and he remained there for a week prior to returning home.

Shanly Co. Chapel Notes—By F. Schreiber

Frank Bemis of the Shanly chapel, who some time ago spent his vacation at Reno, and came back from there with a brand new Mrs. Bemis, is at present laid up at the Veterans' hospital at Fort Miley. According to latest reports he is doing as well as can be expected.

Charlie Thomson, due to faulty treatment by his dentist, had to prolong his vacation a couple of weeks, and, with Mrs. Thomson, took life easy at the Edendale resort on the Russian river. He is now back at his job again, hale and hearty as ever.

It seems to bother Bert Spies no end at having only one week of leisure, and he is busy thinking up an excuse for another holiday, especially after listening to Charlie Threadgall's tall fish stories in connection with the latter's recent trout expedition.

Mrs. Threadgall, the other member of the firm, now a charming grandmother, initiated, with her daughter-in-law, her first grandson to the life in the open spaces somewhere up the Sacramento river.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 21—By Mable A. Skinner

The executive committee will meet at the home of President Nora J. Swenson, 345 Leavenworth street, at 8 p. m. next Tuesday, August 10.

Robert Vernor of the *Examiner* chapel received a letter from his daughter, "Betsy," in which she sends best regards to all the members.

Mrs. Merlene Reeves' new address is P.O. Box 174, Belmont, Calif.

Following are the auxiliary's committees appointed for the coming year:

Laws Committee—Gladys Boone, Jane Helms, Laura Moore, Hazel Sweet, Inez Anley.

Rallying Committee—Eula E. Edwards, Benny Odegard, Myrtle Bardsley, Lucille M. Stone, Mary E. Haines.

Label Committee—Mable Skinner, Hazel Viele, Ruby Peeler, Lorna Crawford, Sophia Rosenthal.

Membership Committee—Helen Cyr, Anna Coleman, Marguerite Christie, Lela Mae Lockman, Merlene Reeves.

Ways and Means Committee—Georgia Holderby, Myrtle Perazzo, Louise A. Abbott, Mabel G. Porter, Ruth Begon.

Sunshine Committee—Selma C. Keylich, Augusta Gooler, J. Ann McLeod, Johanna Allyn, Mary W. Finegan.

Entertainment Committee—Bijou Blade, Lorraine Kriese, Florence Reynolds, Lorna Brill, Bebe O'Rourke.

Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

The fifth annual tournament and dinner of the San Francisco Union Printers' Golf Association, to be held at the Richmond Golf Club on Sunday, August 29, promises to be the best yet, if present ticket sales indicate anything at all. A preliminary check-up on sales reveals that already more than sixty tickets have been sold. Again we must stress that no tickets will be obtainable after Sunday, August 15, and so for the benefit of those who have in the past waited until the day of the tournament to purchase dinner tickets, we must warn that this will be impossible this year. Therefore, see about that ticket early. If you are not contacted personally, call Bayview 0793, or write the secretary, at 235 Twenty-fifth avenue, San Francisco.

The committee reports great progress on the selection of beautiful awards for the "Annual," which will be just as numerous and just as beautiful as in the past, and more valuable, because the Association has accumulated more funds to spend on them. There also will be the cash awards for putting and for the hole-in-one contest, both for the ladies and the gentlemen.

OFF THE FAIRWAY—It's amazing to what lengths some people will go to get "ups" on that first tee. Take the case of Paul Gallagher, for instance. He took Howard Watson and Al Teel over at Richmond on Sunday with the most horrible tale of sore back, no sleep the night before, and even a callous on his foot, so that Howard almost broke down feel-

Financial Statement of The S. F. Labor Council

The following statement of receipts and disbursements of the San Francisco Labor Council for the six-month period, January 1 to June 30, 1943, was presented to the Council at its meeting last Friday evening, following the regular audit of the books by Max A. Muldner, public accountant:

RECEIPTS

American Red Cross.....	\$25,599.89
Dues	19,030.00
Miscellaneous—Infantile Paralysis	1,520.74
Radio	14.56
Refund—Dividend	69.70
Seamen's Service.....	1,285.00
Social Security Tax Collections.....	64.00
Telephone Refund.....	11.93
War Chest.....	10,755.75

Total Receipts.....\$58,351.57

DISBURSEMENTS

Automobile and Traveling Exp.....\$	608.45
American Red Cross.....	25,590.89
Donations—Miscellaneous	55.00
Floral and Funeral.....	46.15
Hall Association Contributions.....	4,328.00
Miscellaneous—Infantile Paralysis	1,520.74
Insurance, Compensation.....	106.00
Literature	246.00
Per Capita Tax.....	10.00
Printing and Stationery.....	247.67
Office Postage and Expense.....	420.83
Pensions	100.00
Salaries	8,729.01
Seamen's Service.....	1,215.00
Social Security Taxes.....	305.70
Victory Taxes	190.68
Telephone and Telegraph.....	363.43
War Chest	16,993.23

Total Disbursements.....\$61,076.78

Total Cash Decrease.....-2,725.21

Cash Balance, January 1, 1943.....24,648.54

Cash Balance, June 30, 1943.....\$21,923.33

The statement also showed cash, bank deposits and investment of the Council funds as follows: Cash for deposit, \$124; commercial account, \$6401.25; savings account, \$7948.08; one share, common, Union Labor Life Insurance Company, \$50; U. S. Savings Bonds, Series "F," maturity April, 1954 (cost), \$7400—these items making a total balance in cash assets and funds of \$21,923.33.

HEAR! HEAR! AMERICA

"There can be no really valid defense for any people which allows its freedom and inherent rights to pass out of its own hands."—Winston Churchill.

ing sorry. Then the old, old story—a big dent in Howard's pocketbook. . . . Alston Teel tells us that the greens and fairways at Richmond are in perfect condition—better, in fact, than any course he's played on for months. . . . Another Association member seen at Richmond on Sunday was Arthur Barlesi, who, along with his "Missus," was out for a practice round in advance of the tournament. . . . Victor Lansberry is off for a month's vacation in Idaho. "Vic" tells us he'll be back in time to knock off first award in the champ class at the "Annual." . . . Pat Marovich, the Richmond "pro," is giving the Association a surprise award for the "Annual." That will be one more to shoot for on the 29th, so save that date for the finest yet.

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Don't Weaken Immigration Laws—Keep Ban on Foreign Labor

The Communists are now agitating for repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act. They appear to have aroused some sentiment for this in Congress and in other quarters susceptible to pressure or persuasion.

Their plan is to permit Chinese to enter the United States on a quota basis and to become citizens.

The reason they give for this is as nonsensical as their proposal is dangerous. They say that because the Chinese have fought the Japanese so valiantly, they are entitled to American citizenship. By the same logic, we should import the Russian army after the war.

The dangerous element of the Communist plan is that it would be the first weakening of our immigration policy. It would be the forerunner of a move to throw down our immigration barriers and let the hungry hordes of Europe and Asia form breadlines in our cities.

Aliens Create Dissension

The reason this nation is torn by so much dissension today is because of the policy of unrestricted immigration we followed for so many years. This created huge blocs of aliens who viewed American problems through the eyes of foreign prejudices. The result is that in America today millions of citizens consider our national policy not from the standpoint of what is good for us but what is good for the country they came from.

Thus, in the period of our greatest crisis, when all Americans should be governed by the one thought of saving their country, we are assailed by propaganda from alien groups interested only in saving some other country. The unavoidable consequence is confusion and internal dissension which saps the strength of America in an hour when every ounce of strength and determination should be applied to the single purpose of victory.

There is little doubt that German money is financing many of the conflicting appeals from racial groups inside America for the purpose of causing hatred, suspicion and distrust.

Without these large alien groups to manipulate, the German propaganda in this country would be as harmless as it is in England, Holland, Norway or any other country not afflicted with large alien populations.

Industry Wanted Cheap Labor

Today the main problem in the United States is the home front because of the unrestricted immigration we permitted so long. The proponents of the wide-open door were big industrialists who wanted cheap labor. They imported it by the millions from every nation that would provide it. And while the industrialists were getting cheap labor they were building up the blocs of aliens who harass us today.

The aliens we imported to swell the profits of industrialists almost destroyed our standard of living. They took wages from the pockets of Americans and competed with Americans for jobs in times of depression. We had a glutted labor market, which meant that with men bidding against each other for jobs, wages were kept low. We were building a permanent reservoir of unemployed who were a constant menace to the employed and to our economic system. Labor unions faced an insurmountable task in those days when every ship that docked in American ports disgorged a mass of humanity from its steerage. The unions could not keep wages up in the face of such foreign competition. They could not even organize the basic industries.

These alien groups did not come as potential Americans desiring to help us build a new system of democracy and opportunity in the New World. They came because they thought the streets were paved with gold and they wanted some of it.

They brought with them their racial hatred of each other and they had no understanding whatever of American democracy or ideals.

Finally, in a desperate act of self-preservation, the

By LESTER M. HUNT, in "The International Teamster"

American people demanded that Congress stop the flood of immigration pouring in on us from every country in the world. Congress acted and the tide of immigration was diminished. Then started the slow process of assimilating the aliens; of making them Americans.

We are succeeding in the process of assimilation only because the immigrants are no longer pouring in on us by the millions. Today the sons of our immigrants are fighting courageously in American uniforms throughout the world because they have caught a glimpse of what we are trying to do in this country.

Make Romantic Appeal

As our aliens became assimilated, the industrialists began losing their cheap labor. They had to pay living wages and deal with labor unions in the democratic process of collective bargaining.

Now the industrialists are looking hungrily at the limitless manpower pools of Europe and Asia. The natives of almost any fighting or enslaved nation would work for their keep for the privilege of living in the United States. That's exactly what many industrialists want. But to get this cheap labor, our immigration policy must be modified.

The industrialists are too smart to advocate this themselves. Instead, their agents are working quietly to stir up romantic appeals and arouse American sympathies. They are chanting of racial equality and the brotherhood of man. We are all brothers, they tell us, so we should all live in the same house and use the same toothbrush.

Where the Danger Lies

Whether the Communists are suckers for reactionary propaganda or whether they are mischievous nits, makes no difference. The danger lies in the cause they are agitating.

They tell us our immigration laws discriminate against the Chinese, and so the immigration laws should be amended so as not to discriminate against the Chinese. In other words, we should discriminate against ourselves, rather than the Chinese.

Can Not Be Assimilated

The Chinese are barred from citizenship, along with the Japs, because they could not be assimilated. The Chinese congregate in Chinatowns like those of New York and San Francisco. There they perpetuate all their Old World customs and even their laws. Their communities here are no more American than Hong Kong. We can digest Europeans in reasonable doses but we can never absorb Orientals.

It is true, as the Communists say, that the Chinese are our heroic allies. But they are fighting primarily for China, not for us. Nevertheless, we should have helped them earlier than we did, notwithstanding the fact that they outnumber the Japs about eight to one.

And having helped them to preserve their independence, we should co-operate with them after the war

to create the kind of world society in which we can both be safe—they in China and we in America. Just because we are allies is no argument why we should become bedfellows.

Should Continue Friendly Relations

We should, by all means, continue the friendly international relations with China as well as with Russia and England. By such relations we can raise the standard of living in China. But we cannot permit the Chinese, or any other race, to lower the standard of living in America.

We face terrific problems in taking care of our own demobilized soldiers and war workers when peace comes. Union leaders are giving long and serious thought to provide a decent living for every American citizen after the war. They are striving to keep intact their union organizations and the principles of unionism in the days of demobilization when jobs may be scarce and men plentiful.

We cannot solve our problem by importing more men from other countries, even those of our allies. That will be a time to strengthen, rather than weaken, our immigration laws.

The Communists argue that repeal of the Chinese exclusion law is inconsequential because it would only admit a few of them to start with. That's like saying a little leak in a dam is not dangerous because it lets through only a small stream of water.

Floodgates Would Be Opened

Once we modify our immigration laws in favor of the Chinese, every other racial group in America will make similar demands to let in their friends and relatives. If we ever start yielding to such sympathetic appeals, the floodgates will be open again and the whole world will try to move in with us.

Under such circumstances we would be just a glorified Balkan Peninsula filled with riotous racial minorities. American ideals could never survive another orgy of unrestricted immigration. No doubt the Communists are well aware of that. Maybe that's why they want it. They don't think so much of American ideals.

If the Communists think the Chinese are being discriminated against, they have proposed the wrong remedy. Instead of amending our laws to let in the Chinese, let's amend them to keep out everybody. At least until we have taken care of our own unemployed and have established a new era of economic opportunity—for our own people.

COMMUNITY CHEST SERVICE

Family service agencies of the Community Chest of San Francisco are co-operating with the Government to speed the naturalization of the foreign-born in their neighborhoods, according to a report on special wartime services of Chest agencies. Many skilled workers, helped to secure their final papers, are eligible to hold vital war jobs open to citizens only.

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The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, July 30, 1943.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Application for Re-Affiliation—Referred to the organizing committee; Electrical Workers No. 537, asking to re-affiliate with the Council, and appointing L. D. Wilson as a delegate.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee: Waitresses No. 48—Hazel O'Brien, Annie Hensley, Lettie Leonard, Christine Parker, Marguerite Finkenbinder, Lucille O'Donnell, Elizabeth Kelly, Jackie MacFarlane, Monte Montgomery, Gussie Neubert. Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14—John Rowan.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, July 30.) Called to order at 7:30 p. m. The following were examined for citizenship and union labels on wearing apparel, and having been found to possess the proper qualifications your committee recommends that they be seated as delegates to the Council: Barbers No. 148—R. Alario. Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Henry Paquet. Operating Engineers No. 64—Joseph Moreno.

Communications—Filed: Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14, stating that Brother James C. Dunn has been appointed secretary-treasurer of Local 14 in place of Brother James A. Sturgeon, who has left to serve his country. Resolution from the San Diego Building Trades Council (a similar resolution was received last week from the Solano Building Trades Council, in which the San Francisco Labor Council concurred). William Green, president, A.F.L., replying to our letter stating that the Council had indorsed the Wagner-Dingell-Murray bill. The following acknowledged receipt of our letter of June 30 inclosing copy of the resolution adopted by the Council advocating the placing of family allowance to aged and dependent parents on the same basis as that paid to wives of soldiers; Adjutant General, War Depart-

ment, Office of Dependency Benefits; U. S. Senator Hiram W. Johnson; K. H. Leitch, State Director of Selective Service. U. S. Senator Johnson, acknowledging receipt of our letter and resolution regarding construction of additional housing units in San Francisco. Barbara Mullins, acknowledging for U. S. Senator Downey receipt of our letter regarding the Senator's vote on the Connally-Smith bill.

Bills were read, and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

Referred to the LABOR CLARION: Communication from M. H. Hedges, chief, labor information division, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C., regarding new members and the Social Security Act. Communication from Joseph D. Keenan, vice-chairman for labor production, War Production Board, Washington, D. C., regarding Labor Day celebrations. Max Muldner, public accountant, submitting financial statement of the Council for the period from January 1, 1943, to June 30, 1943.

Request Complied With: A communication from Web Pressmen No. 4, asking that the Council institute a program of action similar to the one they have already taken, as follows: (1) Support the military strategy of President Roosevelt and insist that we fight on to an unconditional surrender of all Axis powers; (2) Support President Roosevelt in his program to reduce the cost of living; (3) Oppose any form of federal sales tax or any increase in the existing excise taxes; (4) Support of the \$25,000 income limit, and institution of an excess profits tax that will take all of the unreasonable profits out of the war effort, and the reduction of the income taxes in the lower income brackets; (5) Support the repeal of the Connally-Smith bill. It was recommended that the request be complied with and the matter referred to the officers to comply with the request of a few weeks ago.

Resolution: A resolution was submitted by Civil Service Building Maintenance No. 66-A, asking that the San Francisco Labor Council call together all unions affected by the city salary standardization survey, both from the Labor Council and the Building and Construction Trades Council, so that out of these meetings a unified plan of procedure may be drawn up and a solid front presented in the coming negotiations on the salary standardization survey. Motion to adopt as read; carried. (See resolution in full elsewhere in this paper.)

Reports of Unions—Elevator Operators No. 117—Complain of changing membership; have difficulty in educating their new members; will have speakers from the War Labor Board, and others, at their meetings; will give a grand ball and entertainment and give away War Bonds and Stamps; will show films from the War at their meeting. Cooks No. 44—Commend all of the representatives in the legislative halls for the good that they have done for the labor movement; condemn those who have been against the labor movement; the position of the Cooks is to defeat the enemies of labor who are aspiring to political positions.

New Business—President Shelley made a report to the Council as to the original set-up of the O.P.A. as follows: The O.P.A. was headed at one time by Leon Henderson, who resigned and was succeeded by Prentiss Brown. He heads the Office of Price Administration of the national organization. The regional office for this district is located in California, and the head of that region is a gentleman named Marsh. Under the regional office are several divisions. There

War Production Committee For Brooklyn Navy Yard

The huge Brooklyn navy yard is setting up a war production committee composed of representatives of both management and labor along with a whole network of smaller committees in all major shops and office divisions.

In setting up the committees, the Brooklyn yard lost no time in carrying out a recent order of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Bard, who directed war production committees formed in all naval shore establishments, including navy yards, naval ordnance plants, naval aircraft factories and other types of naval shore establishments. The plan has the enthusiastic support of union labor at the Brooklyn yard.

The new committee will consider such matters as possible improvements through new production methods, manpower conservation, material conservation, care of tools and equipment, safety and health, beneficial suggestions, reduced absenteeism, and labor turnover.

The production committee will be sparkplugged by a steering committee which will be headed by a navy officer and will contain five employee and five management representatives. Subcommittees of the steering committee will handle the details of suggestions received to increase production.

Setting up of this war production committee is something new in the Brooklyn yard, which up until the present only had an employee advisory committee which dealt exclusively with labor relations.

are district divisions in this district, composed of eleven counties—San Francisco, Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, the counties up the coast and some of the counties down the coast. The head of this district is Francis Carroll. Mr. Carroll and his assistant, Bob Parks, have given assistance on the ration boards. Under the regional head, and also under the district head, there are the administrative office and the enforcement office; and separate and apart from these is the rent control office. Each division has a chief enforcement officer. Most of the enforcement officers are attorneys, and they enforce the laws.

President Shelley then made the following motion: That the Council go on record as adopting the telegram sent by President Shelley to Prentiss Brown, as its official position on the Armstrong and McTernan matter; that we protest the dismissal of Barbara Armstrong and John McTernan and that at the same time we commend Mr. Francis Carroll for the job that he has done, and we ask that all three of them be kept on the job with O.P.A. Amendment made that Mr. McTernan's name be removed from this motion; motion for the previous question carried; voting on the amendment to eliminate the name of Mr. McTernan from this motion; amendment lost; original motion carried. Motion made that the officers be instructed to wire Prentiss Brown of the action taken by this Council; carried.

Brothers Flanagan and McDonald, of the Western Office of the American Federation of Labor, addressed the Council requesting co-operation to organize all city employees.

Meeting adjourned at 10 p. m.

Receipts, \$1611; disbursements, \$354.33.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

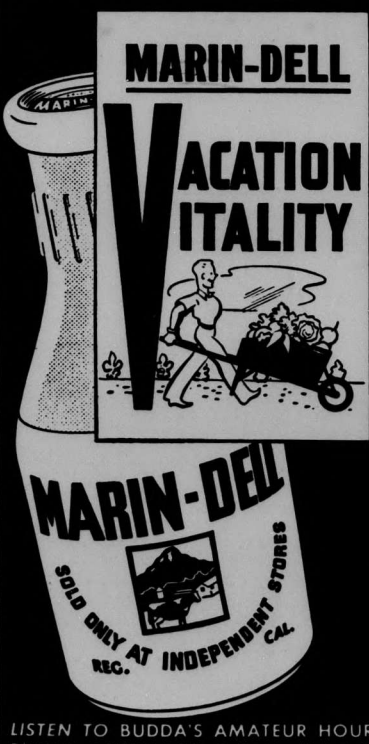
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Social Security Should Include Hospitalization Insurance

Continuing its series of articles in support of proposed amendments to the Social Security law, the American Federation of Labor committee this week declares the law should be amended to include insurance for paying hospital bills. The committee signing the articles consists of Matthew Woll, George Meany, G. M. Bugnizet and John P. Frey.

The worst thing about a hospital bill, the committee states, is that one can never know when such a bill may have to be incurred. A family may go along for years with almost no sickness, then one child may have a ruptured appendix and another may have to go to a hospital for other serious illness, and even a reasonable hospital bill might run up to a large part of the wage-earner's yearly salary. And no matter how generous the terms of payment on installments, yet the family earnings may be mortgaged far into the future and with no reserve accumulated for the next sickness.

Some Potential Benefits

People protected by hospitalization insurance could go to the hospital as soon as the doctor found it advisable. Physicians often hesitate to send a patient to the hospital because of the expense involved. With insurance, sick people also can stay in a hospital instead of leaving too soon in order to hold down expense. Such social insurance would not cover the doctor's bill, but it would reduce the cost of sickness by paying all or a portion of the hospital charges. Under a system of hospital insurance none would have to ask for charity care during an illness.

The A.F.L. committee points out that a nation or any large group can make fairly accurate prediction of what sickness may occur in a year; but a family cannot do so. A nation can estimate its hospital costs for a year, add a reserve for contingencies and then figure out an insurance program, pro-rating the costs as premium payments among the insured people or families. The insured person who has no hospital bill for some years is doubly lucky, in that he has his health and a feeling of safety that his hospital bill would be paid if he should become ill. In other years his hospital bill might exceed more than he had paid into the fund over his many healthy years. The committee statement continues:

Would Aid the Hospitals

"Hospitalization insurance helps the hospital as well as the patient. This is very important, for many fine hospitals are handicapped by lack of money. A hospital must provide room and board suited to the special needs of each patient. It must have nurses and doctors who have taken long and expensive training to fit themselves for the work. Its equipment and upkeep are very expensive. Every empty hospital bed is a loss. The more patients a hospital has (up to its capacity) and the more completely its regular and special services and equipment are used, the lower it can make the charges to each patient and the better the service it can give for the money."

Hospitalization insurance provides for paying hospital bills at once, instead of their deferment. It simplifies the patient's entrance for treatment, doing away with the down payment. Even limited insurance that pays only for hospital bed and board would keep and help both the hospital and the patient. Many people could find the money to pay for other hospital costs, the committee report states, and further, insurance benefits will help hospitals in small communities to build themselves up to the people's needs.

The proposal for hospitalization insurance, the committee reminds, does not contemplate doing away with private hospitalization plans. It cites that some

of these, like the Blue Cross plan, are doing fine and useful work. Some private plans, however, are not managed well enough, or not free from exploitation to give the kind of protection the members pay for. Also, social insurance does not aim to cover all hospital expenses but only to lighten the burden for basic costs. One can carry private insurance to take care of the extra charges as wages are increased—"just as we have increased our private insurance and have had more appreciation of our union insurance since we have had social security."

It is further presented in the committee report that whereas voluntary hospitalization now covers around ten million people, such insurance under social security should protect something like eighty to one hundred million. And: "Hospitalization insurance under social security can cover the entire family. For the same costs it can give more days of hospitalization because it can operate as part of the going social security system, using the same records and overhead administration. . . . You can get more hospitalization insurance for the money under Social Security than you can get in any private plan which you join as an individual; and if you are protected at low rates

under a group plan, perhaps through your plant, you are only eligible for that hospitalization insurance as long as you work in that plant."

Exclusion of Occupational Injuries

Concluding the current article in the series (which will yet have five more installments in relation to the various proposed amendments to the Social Security law) the A.F.L. committee declares that hospitalization insurance should be provided for all workers now covered by old-age and survivors' insurance, their families and dependents. But to avoid interference with workmen's compensation, occupational injuries should be excluded from the plan. Insurance benefits, the committee declares, should pay hospital bills of from \$3 to \$6 a day, or else reasonable hospital costs. Each injured person and each of his dependents should have as many as thirty days of hospitalization a year, and if the insurance funds permit, each might have up to sixty days. "Most of us won't need anything like that much care; but think what it will mean to those who do need it!"

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Mary Moore Writes of Fall Style Observations

International Labor News Service

The new silhouette for fall is slim and unadorned by draperies, peplums or elaborate fullness, but with elegant Chinese embroidered motifs to add a feeling of lavishness on the otherwise super-simple lines.

Strong Chinese-Russian influences are noted in the fall collections. That Madame Chiang Kai-shek left her mark on her recent tour of our country is definitely noted by the slim chemise dresses with band collars, surplus closings under the arm; small frogs and contrasts of colors, such as deep turquoise, orange, green bronze, cerise or Chinese red and black.

Russian blouses—Cossack cartridge pleats across the breast of swashbuckling cloth coats with the traditional Russian back-flare—are noteworthy. Wool dresses and suits are trimmed with bands of Persian lamb. For evening wear, Russian shawls, beaded and fringed, make stunning headdresses. Fur lined coats, a style borrowed from the Russians, will replace the W.P.B.-banned wool linings.

Even the hats reflect the Mandarin and Cossack influence. They perch above sleek, upswept coiffures. Trimming, even though elegant, is used discreetly to avoid the look of ostentation.

Waists are fuller and shoulders broad—much broader than any preceding season—to offset, perhaps, the pencil slimness of skirts which are unbelievably plain. The basic silhouette is plain and straight, but the fall clothes give an impression of lavishness not seen any other year.

Evening dresses are few and far between, the only long dresses shown being dinner dresses, and few of those. The short evening dress, low of neck and back but elaborately trimmed will be the dress worn to all evening functions.

The slim era has been definitely established and those comfortable dirndls which were also figure-concealing will be gone in the new fall collections. The designers say it is in the interest of fabric economy, but since skirts are shorter and narrower it is no secret the designers have gone far beyond W.P.B. requirements.

* * *

The post-war refrigerators will be designed with revolving shelves and larger frozen food compartments; the idea being that frozen foods will change the living habits of many American families. What a boon to housekeepers those revolving shelves will be! No more juggling jars and bowls to find out what lies hidden in the dark recesses of those shelves.

* * *

Soybeans are gaining popularity along with peanuts as a meat extender. If soaked overnight or until three times their dried size, cooked until tender and combined with kernel corn, canned or fresh, they make delicious succotash.

Soybeans will substitute for salted nuts if soaked overnight, dried and spread out at room temperature until surface is dry. Fry a few at a time in deep fat 350 degrees for ten minutes. Drain on absorbent paper and sprinkle with salt.

RESIGNS FROM WAR CHEST

The resignation of Harry I. Christie as a labor representative with the San Francisco War Chest was announced last week. The well known member of the printing trades asked to be relieved because of his duties as president of the Board of Education.

Long active in the affairs of the Chest, Christie stated he will continue to serve during the forthcoming Chest appeal as a member of the public relations committee.

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Panel for Musicians' Case

The War Labor Board last Tuesday appointed a panel to inquire into the facts of the dispute involving the American Federation of Musicians and the electrical transcription companies.

Arthur Meyer, a member of the New York Regional War Labor Board and former chairman of the New York State Mediation Board, is the chairman and public member of the panel. The others are Max Zaritsky, president of the Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, representing labor, and Henry Woodbridge of the American Optical Company, representing industry.

Labor Council Resolution CITY SALARIES STANDARDIZATION SURVEY

As referred to in the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council, appearing elsewhere in this issue, the following resolution was adopted by the Council at its meeting held last Friday evening:

Whereas, The Board of Supervisors of the City and County have recently passed legislation making it mandatory on the Civil Service Commission of San Francisco that a salary standardization survey be started, to become effective July 1, 1944, on salaries; and

Whereas, In order that an intelligent survey may be made that will be equitable to practically all civil service employees, a great deal of data and statistical material must be compiled, and an equitable scale of wages and hours included in the ordinance; and

Whereas, The present standardization ordinance was so hurriedly drawn up and passed that many inequalities in it went unobserved by those affected, and others who were fighting for salary increases expended all their energies along those lines and were not aware of the numerous other pitfalls and penalties; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Labor Council exert its best efforts to call together all the unions affected, both from the Council and the Building and Construction Trades Council, so that out of these meetings a unified plan of procedure may be drawn up and a solid front presented in the coming negotiations on the Salary Standardization Survey.

Labor Food and Nutrition Conference in October

I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, as chairman of Labor's Nutritional Committee, has issued a call for Labor's Conference on Food and Nutrition at the Hotel Statler, Boston, on October 9, in order to strengthen the home front and to clarify labor's views on the food problem. The conference will be held during the A.F.L. annual convention, which convenes October 4.

Addressing the call to members of the committee, Ornburn said: "It is no doubt well known to you that defeat on the food front means defeat on our battlefields. The food situation throughout the nation is beginning to show the strain of war requirements. There are sporadic shortages of some food items in every community.

"The Union Label Trades Department has sponsored Labor's Nutritional Committee with the one desire of working out constructive suggestions for assuring the nation a sufficient food supply, with fair prices and equitable distribution. We desire to help make rationing a success by doing our share in obtaining an adequate quality and quantity of food for war workers. We want not only to maintain but even improve the health level of American labor."

Secretary-Treasurer Ornburn is serving on Labor's Advisory Committee of the federal food and nutrition agency.

TO HEAR FOOD POLICY PROTESTS

It is announced that twenty-five Midwest members of Congress will meet in Minneapolis August 16 to hear complaints of farmers and business men against "federal policies threatening to liquidate individuals and concerns engaged in food production and distribution of civilian supplies."

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"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.
Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
Mirsky, B., & Son, wholesale cigars and tobaccos, 468 Third St.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navaleet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Time and Life (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
Woodridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.
Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.